Protecting Your Identity

Tips to Help You Avoid Identity Theft

Identity theft continues to be a major problem in the United States. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) estimates that as many as 9 million Americans have their identities stolen each year. Even more overwhelming is the annual cost associated with identity theft - \$49.3 billion¹.

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your name and personal information, such as social security number or credit card numbers, for fraudulent purposes. People whose identities are stolen can spend months, and even years, straightening out their accounts and correcting their credit reports. You can protect yourself from identity theft by following these tips, watching for warning signs, and knowing what to do if your personal information has been compromised.

TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF

While there is no guarantee that you will never be a victim of identity theft, there are steps that you can take to minimize your risk. The following tips are recommended by the Iowa Attorney General's office.

What's in Your Wallet?

- Do not carry your Social Security Card, passport, or birth certificate in your wallet or handbag.
- Request a randomly assigned driver's license number rather than using your Social Security Number (SSN).

Reduce Access to Your Personal Information

- Do not have personal checks pre-printed with your Social Security Number.
- Do not have personal checks sent to your home mailbox.
 Pick them up at the bank or a locked mailbox.
- Mail bills or other sensitive items at the post office rather than from your residence or local drop box.

Credit Card Safety

- Cancel all unused credit cards since the account numbers are recorded in your credit report and could be used by thieves.
- Keep a list or photocopy of all credit cards, account numbers, expiration dates, and telephone numbers of the customer service and fraud departments in the event your cards have been lost or stolen. Do the same with your bank accounts.
- Never give out your personal information over the phone unless you initiated the call and you have a trusted business relationship with the company.
- Always take credit card and ATM receipts with you.
- Request in writing that the issuer of each of your credit cards remove your name from their marketing and promotional lists which they may sell to other companies.

Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) and Passwords

- Choose PIN numbers and passwords that are not obvious and do not contain identifying information.
- Memorize all passwords. Don't record them on anything in your wallet or handbag.
- Shield your hand when using your PIN at ATM machines or when making calling card phone calls.

Protect Yourself - Handle Your Information Carefully

- Always shred bills and other statements before throwing them away.
- Find out how the companies that you work with dispose of information. If you are not convinced that personal information contained on applications and forms are stored in locked files or shredded, take your business elsewhere.
- Carefully review your credit card and phone bills for unauthorized charges.

Check Your Credit Report Annually

Order a free copy of your credit report once a year from each of the three national credit bureaus at www.annualcreditreport.com. The three national credit bureaus are listed below.

Equifax:

P.O. Box 740241 Atlanta, GA 30374-0241 800-685-1111 www.equifax.com

Experian:

P.O. Box 2002 Allen, TX 75013 888-397-3742 www.experian.com

Trans Union:

P.O. Box 105281 Atlanta, GA 30348-5281 800-888-4213 www.transunion.com

Stagger your requests for each of the free credit reports throughout the year so you will be informed about your current credit status throughout the year.



¹ Javelin Strategy & Research 2007 Identity Fraud Survey Report

Iowa College Student Aid Commission

200 10TH ST FL 4TH • Des Moines IA 50309-3609

Phone: 877-272-4456 • Fax: 515-725-3401 Email: info@iowacollegeaid.gov • Website: www.iowacollegeaid.gov



METHODS USED BY IDENTITY THIEVES

Identity thieves use many different methods to steal your personal and financial information for their own use. Some common methods identified by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) include:

Dumpster Diving

Thieves rummage through trash looking for bills or other paper with your personal information on it.

Skimming

Thieves steal credit/debit card numbers by using a special storage device when processing your card.

Phishing

Thieves pretend to be financial institutions or companies and send spam or pop-up messages to get you to reveal your personal information. *Forward phishing scams to spam@uce.gov.*

Changing Your Address

Thieves divert your billing statements to another location by completing a change of address form.

Old-Fashioned Stealing

Thieves steal wallets and handbags; mail, including bank and credit card statements; pre-approved credit offers; and new checks or tax information. They steal personnel records or bribe employees who have access.

Pretexting

Thieves use false pretenses to obtain your personal information from financial institutions, telephone companies, and other sources.

WATCH FOR WARNING SIGNS

Even after taking precautions, you need to watch for signs that indicate your personal information is being misused.

- You stop receiving certain bills or other statements in the mail.
- You receive credit cards that you didn't request.
- You are denied credit for no apparent reason.
- You get calls or letters about merchandise that you didn't purchase.

Steps to Take if Your Information is Compromised

If you think your identity has been stolen, follow these steps recommended by the FTC:

- 1. Contact the fraud departments of the three national credit bureaus and place a fraud alert on your credit report.
- 2. Close all of your accounts and credit cards that you believe have been misused.
- 3. When disputing new, unauthorized accounts opened in your name, complete the ID Theft Affidavit form provided by the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft

- 4. Forward a copy of the ID Theft Affidavit form and any supporting documentation you have to each company.
- 5. File a report with all police and sheriff's departments with jurisdiction in your area.
- Notify the U.S. Postal Inspector's Office for Iowa if you suspect that an identity thief has filed a change of address or has used the mail to commit bank fraud.
- Order a copy of your Personal Earnings and Benefit
 Estimate Statement (PEBES) from the Social Security
 Administration to determine if your SSN is being
 misused for employment purposes. To download a
 PEBES application, go to www.ssa.gov.
- 8. Contact the lender, or in the case of a defaulted loan, the Iowa College Student Aid Commission, if a federal student loan was falsely borrowed in your name.
- 9. File your complaint with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) at www.ftc.gov/idtheft.

RESOURCES IN IOWA

Contact the following resources for more information:

Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller Consumer Protection Division Hoover State Office Building, 1300 East Walnut Des Moines, IA 50319

Phone: 515-281-5926

Website: www.state.ia.us/government/ag/consumer_advisories/credit finance/protect privacy.htm

Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Clearinghouse 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20580

Phone: 877-IDTHEFT (438-4338) Website: www.ftc.gov/idtheft

Social Security Administration Office of the Inspector General 210 Walnut Street

Des Moines, IA 50309 Phone: 515-284-4345 or 800-772-1213

Website: www.ssa.gov

Credit Bureau Consumer Fraud Departments

Equifax:

P.Ó. Box 740241 Atlanta, GA 30374-0241 888-766-0008 or 800-525-6285

Experian:

P.O. Box 9532 Allen, TX 75013 888-397-3742

For clarification on student loans that have been falsely certified due to identity theft, contact the Iowa College Student Aid Commission, Iowa's state-designated guarantor, toll free at 877-272-4456.

TransUnion:

P.O. Box 6790

800-680-7289

Fraud Victim Assistance

Fullerton, CA 92834-6790



